

**SOUTHERN CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.**  
The 11th Annual Fair of the Southern Central Agricultural Association, will be held during the week embracing Wednesday, the 14th day of August next, which is the day of the fifth annual meeting at Atlanta Georgia.  
The Committee charged with the duty of prescribing such general rules as they may deem necessary to a proper management of the approaching Fair, have adopted the following:

**General Regulations.**  
1st. The Fair grounds and Buildings will be opened for visitors on Monday morning, and continue open until Friday evening. It is therefore desirable that all persons having articles for exhibition, shall be on the ground as early as Friday or Saturday, the 9th and 10th inst. as the Committee will be then ready to receive them.

2d. The Association has an ample fund, and will, in all cases, become responsible for the safe-keeping of articles which may be placed in the hands of its officers and committees, the owner taking a check for the same, until the close of the Fair, which will be announced beforehand, in ample time to give them an opportunity to recover their goods, and to prevent thereby the leaving of any goods or articles unprotected after the adjournment of the Association.

3d. Mark A. Cooper, Richard Peters, David W. Lewis, Wm. Ezzard, and James M. Calhoun, are appointed a committee whose duty it shall be to see that all articles entering the fair grounds for exhibition, shall be received by the Association, and that the book or registry—then labelled—with the owner's name and residence—price, if for sale—giving to the owner a corresponding card—and then classified and arranged by departments, and in such order as to facilitate the labors of the several committees, on premium; and also employ such police and doorkeepers and clerks, as shall be necessary for the protection of the grounds and buildings, and such clerks as they may need in the arrangement and labors of the fair.

4th. There will be required, in all cases, a minute and accurate written statement illustrating and explaining every article sent for exhibition—he statement to be delivered to the Secretary. For instance, if a Machine, a statement of its powers and uses, cost, time of inventing, and any other fact deemed valuable by the inventor or maker. If Horticultural or Agricultural Products, mode of preparation of land and soil, manner and time of planting, mode of cultivation, if an Animal, the degree or kind of raising, &c. If Needle-work or Painting, or any work of Art, the length of time bestowed on it, or the amount of labor; the age, if by children or very old persons; the value, uses, &c. Since this is the most reliable mode of conducting the fair, and the only one worth publishing in the transactions of the Society, visitors, patrons and members, all will take notice, that a premium will not be awarded to any article, whatever its merit, unless accompanied by illustrative and explanatory statement, marked on legible hand, and in a style fit to be read by the press.

5th. The delegations of the several county Societies are requested and enjoined to make out, upon consultation, a report of the present condition of Agriculture in their several counties, of the improvements in farming, tillage, draining and manuring, which have been or are in progress of being adopted. The leading products of their counties, the modes of preparation, time of planting and mode of cultivation, the value of the soil, the mode of increasing the fertility of lands. Accurate Agricultural memoirs from the several county societies would make up an amount of valuable information to be sent out in the published transactions of the Association.

6th. It is desirable to make the Fair a Central Southern Agricultural and Manufacturers Exchange. We request individuals who have a surplus of choice articles, or who make them for sale—such as silks, cloths, and other manufactures, to bring them there for sale, and not alone for exhibition for a premium.

7th. Premiums.—It is impossible to name in a notice like this, all the various articles to which premiums will be granted. However, comprehensive as we might make any enumeration of them, there would still be many articles of merit offered which would not be embraced in it, and yet richly deserving premiums, lest before the announcement of premiums, for particular articles might be considered by some as a slur, and they would not be sent. The Committee requests the people generally to observe, that it is intended to give the action of the Association the very widest scope, embracing every thing that is ingenious or useful in business and in domestic life. All then, who have articles for exhibition, are invited to come. The only regulation further necessary on this point perhaps is, that, on all articles of the highest merit in the department of Stock, Mechanics, Agricultural Implements, and other valuable articles, a premium of \$10 will be given; on the second best articles a premium of \$5 will be given, on the third best \$2 50; on the fourth an honor. And, on all articles of the highest merit, on the remaining departments a premium of \$5 will be given; on the second best \$2 50; on the third an honor; on the fourth, 2d honor. On minor and miscellaneous articles, premiums from one to three dollars—these, however, are general regulations, and in particular cases or cases of peculiar merit, the Committee will be permitted, indeed are requested, to vary the rule.

8th. A hall will be prepared and assigned particularly to the Ladies for their garden products, paintings, needle-work, &c. They are cordially invited to attend. Their presence in many departments of the fair is absolutely necessary to a proper management.

9th. The facilities of getting to this central point induce us to invite, and to expect the presence and contributions of many of our fellow citizens of Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee and Florida. We hope they will unite with us in making this institution indeed what its name is, a Southern Central Agricultural Association.

10th. The President, upon a consultation with such members as he can call to his aid, shall appoint committees and assign to them their respective departments, and to these committees so appointed the committee of reception shall furnish lists of the articles and arrange in their respective departments. In order to the perfection of these arrangements, the committee appointed to publish these regulations, will be requested, and to join upon all to take notice that articles for exhibition should be received and arranged on Friday and Saturday the 9th and 10th of August, so that when the President shall appoint his committees on Monday morning, the committee of reception may have their lists of articles, and the several committees proceed at once to the examination of articles, and thereby have ample time to make their reports to the annual meeting on Wednesday. Thursday will be devoted to sales—Friday to general re-delivery of articles. The exhibition continuing the whole week.

11th. Any alterations of, or additions to, the foregoing rules, will be published at Atlanta early Monday morning of the Fair week.

12th. The annual report will be made on Wednesday, the 14th day of August, the meeting immediately preceding the reports of committees, by Col. John Billups, of Athens, Georgia.

13th. The Committee have the prospect of making arrangements with the Mason, State and Georgia Railroads, to attend the Association as early every morning and late in the afternoon, to give visitors the opportunity of the accommodations of the good Hotels at those places while in attendance upon the fair.

14th. The citizens of Atlanta have provided comfortable quarters for Committees and Officers, and others engaged in the laborious business of the fair.

15th. The Secretary is directed to publish these regulations in the CULTIVATOR, and to procure as far as practicable their publication in the weekly papers of this and the adjoining States.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements,  
DAVID W. LEWIS,  
Sec'y Southern Central Agricultural Association.  
Sparta, 25th June, 1850.

**MATTHEWS & ROPER.**  
Factors and Commission Merchants, for Cotton, Rice, Bagging, sugar, country Produce, Vanderhorst's Wharf, Charleston, S. C.

**MECHANICAL ARTS & SCIENCES.**  
**D. APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK.**  
HAVE IN COURSE OF PUBLICATION, IN PARTS, PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH,  
**A Dictionary of Machinery, Mechanics, Engines, Work, and Engineering.**  
Designed for Practical Working-Men, and those interested for the Engineering Profession.  
Edited by OLIVER BYRNE, formerly Professor of Mathematics, College of Civil Engineers, London; Author and Inventor of "The Calculus of Form," "The New and Improved System of Logarithms," "The Elements of Euclid by Colors," &c., &c., &c.  
THIS work is of large size, and contains nearly two thousand pages, upwards of fifteen hundred plates, and six thousand wood cuts. It will present working-drawings and descriptions of the most important machines in the United States. Independently of the results of American ingenuity, it will contain complete practical treatises on Mechanics, Machinery, Engine-work, and Engineering; with all that is useful in more than one thousand dollars' worth of folio volumes, magazines, and other books, among which may be mentioned the following:

1. Bibliothèque des Arts Industriels. (Masson, Paris.)
2. Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal. (London.)
3. Engineer and Machinists Assistant. (Blackie, Glasgow.)
4. Publication Industrielle. (Armengaud Aine, Paris.)
5. Jameson's Mechanics of Fluids.
6. Treatise on Mechanics. (Poissou.)
7. Allgemeine Bauekunst mit Abbildungen. (Forster, Wien.)
8. Organ für die Fortschritte des Eisenbahnwesens in technischer Beziehung. (Von Waldegg, Wiesbaden.)
9. Stearns's Logarithms.
10. Byrne's Logarithms.
11. The Mechanical and Mathematical Works of Oliver Byrne.
12. Siliman's Journal.
13. Allgemeine Maschinen-Encyclopädie. (Hühnsch, Leipzig.)
14. Cotton Manufacture of Great Britain and America contrasted.
15. Holtzapfel's Turning and Mechanical Manipulation.
16. The Steam Engine. (J. Bourne.)
17. Eisenbahn-Zeitung. (Stuttgart.)
18. Tregold on the Steam-Engine.
19. Pike's Mathematical and Optical Instruments.
20. Dictionnaire des Arts et Manufactures. (Labboulaye, Paris.)
21. Sganzi's Civil Engineering.
22. Brown's Indicator and Dynamometer.
23. Origin and Progress of Steam Navigation.
24. Essai sur l'Industrie des Matières Textiles (Michel Alcan, Paris.)
25. Macneil's Tables.
26. Griest's Mechanic's Pocket Dictionary.
27. Templetton's Millwrights and Engineer's Pocket Companion.
28. Lady's and Gentlemen's Diary.
29. Maine Steam Engine. (Brown.)
30. Weisbach's Mechanics and Engineering.
31. The Mathematical. (London.)
32. Baume et Mercier's Measures of Length, Weight and Capacity.
33. Hann's Mechanics.
34. Mechanical Principles of Engineering and Architecture. (Mosley.)
35. Journal of the Franklin Institute.
36. The Transactions of the Institute of Civil Engineers. (London.)
37. The Artisan.
38. Quarterly Papers on Engineering. (Published by Weale, London.)
39. The Engineer's Dictionary. (Glasgow.)
40. Student's Guide to the Locomotive Engine.
41. Railway Engine and Carriage Wheels. (Barlow, London.)
42. Recueil des Machines Instruments et Appareils. (Paris.)
43. Buchanan on Mill Work.
44. Practical Examples of Modern Tools and Machines. (G. Kennie.)
45. Répertoire de l'Industrie Française et Étrangère. (Paris.)
46. Treatise on the Manufacture of Gas. (Alcan, London.)
47. Setting out Curves on Railways. (Law, London.)
48. The Steam Engine. (Glasgow.)
49. Scientific American. (New York.)
50. Railroad Journal. (New York.)
51. American Artisan.
52. Mechanic's Magazine.
53. Nicholson's (Peter) Dictionary of Architecture.
54. Dictionnaire de Marine à Voiles et à Vapeur. (De Bonnaux, Paris.)
55. Conway and Menai Tubular Bridges (Fairbairn, London.)
56. The Railway Practice.
57. Barlow's Mathematical Dictionary.
58. Bowditch's Navigation.
59. Gregory's Mathematics for Practical Men.
60. Engineers' and Mechanics' Encyclopedia.
61. The Engineer. (London.)
62. Patent Journal. (London.)
63. Bree's Glossary of Engineering.
64. Encyclopedia of Civil Engineering. (Cray.)
65. Crandall's Lectures on the Steam-Engine.
66. Assistant Engineer's Railway Guide. (Haskell, London.)
67. Mechanical Principles. (Leonard.)

The great object of this publication is, to place before practical men and students such an amount of theoretical and scientific knowledge, in a condensed form, as shall enable them to work to the best advantage, and to avoid those mistakes which they might otherwise commit. The amount of useful information thus brought together, is almost beyond a precedent in such works. Indeed there is hardly any subject within the range which is not treated with such clearness and precision, that even a man of the most ordinary capacity cannot fail of understanding, and thus learning from it much which is important for him to know.

From the annexed list of the principal authors and subjects comprised in this work it is self-evident, that all citizens engaged in the practical and useful arts, etc., may derive essential advantages from the possession and study of this publication. The following may be especially designated:

Millwrights and Boiler Makers.  
Artificers in Brass, Copper and Tin.  
Cutlers and Workers of Steel in general.  
Carpenters.  
Workers in Ivory, Bone, and Horn.  
Manufacturers of Lines and Cordage, and Contractors for Earth-Work, and Masonry of every description.  
Architects and Bridge Builders.  
Builders, Master Masons, and Bricklayers.  
Ship Builders, Ship Owners, Ship Carpenters, and others connected with Building and Docking Ships.  
Block and Pump Makers.  
Hemp Dressers and Rope Makers.  
Manufacturers of Linen and Cotton Fabrics.  
Manufacturers of Spinning Machines, Roving Machines, Card Breakers and Finishers, Drawing Frames, Willows, and Pickers, etc., connected with Cotton, Flax, and Wool Machinery.  
Colenders, Bleachers, and also Printers.  
Cloth Folders, and Measurers, and persons interested in Sewing Machinery.  
Anchor and Chain Cable Manufacturers.  
Cutting and Turning Tool Makers.  
Pin and Needle Makers.  
Nail and Rivet Makers.  
Nail Cutters.  
Coopers.  
Leather Dressers and Curriers.  
Manufacturers of Great Guns and Small Arms.  
Candle Makers.  
Biscuit and Cracker Makers.  
Lace Makers.  
Cotton and Marble Masons.  
Dyers, Cloth Washers, and Scurers.  
Coopers.  
Cider and Cheese Manufacturers.

**THE SOUTHERN PRESS.**  
The following extracts from the able and eloquent eulogy on Mr. CALHOUN, by the Hon. W. L. YANCY of Alabama, we take from the Montgomery (Ala.) Atlas:

"The sounds of the American guns, as they swept in tones of victory over the waves to our shores, not only cheered the great popular heart, but their reverberation in the halls of Congress materially aided the friends of the war in the unnatural and unhappy struggles which they had to encounter with their opponents. In one of those debates, taking advantage of the termination of the gigantic contest in Europe, by which England had become free to turn her undivided strength against our country, armed in all that terrible panoply of war with which she had led the van in the attack and triumph over Napoleon, the opposition made renewed and reinvigorated attacks on the conductors of the war—in seemingly exultant tones pointed to the apparently immense disparity of means possessed by the two powers of war, and proclaimed it hopeless longer to contend in so unequal a contest. Nothing daunted, full of cheering hope and high courage, his eagle glance piercing the lurid atmosphere of that dark moment, and seeing the latent elements which were at work in our favor, Mr. Calhoun replied at length, with such power of argument, such glowing eloquence and fervid patriotism, as to kindle anew the almost expiring flame of hope. Tempting as it is, I must forego the pleasure of quoting largely from that great effort, and content with a single extract, showing his appreciation of those naval victories:

"Sir, I hear the future audibly announced in the past—in the splendid victories over the Guerrière, the Java and the Macedonian. We, and all nations, by these victories are taught a lesson never to be forgotten. Opinion is power. The charm of British naval invincibility is gone!"

Those brilliant victories had breathed their never-dying courage and hope into his own bosom, enabling him to arouse his own great heart to the magnitude of the crisis; to drive back an opposition, encouraged by, if not exciting in, the dangers surrounding the government; and to struggle against the despondency which was creeping over the country, overwhelming the feeble and appalling the stout. The clarion notes of the gallant-hearted statesman rang clear and loud over the land, re-echoed from every hill—prolonged, in aspiring strains, through every valley. The despairing and despondent were revived; the faltering and the doubting were firm. "Few but undismayed," our warriors gathered to their country's standard; and when the battalions of Wellington's vaunted invincibles landed on our shores, covered with laurels, they were scattered in defeat by the hardy riflemen of the West, who were inspired by these lofty sentiments, and were led by one who was kindred in the great elements of courage, sagacity and integrity, to the statesman, who throughout that war, had been a beacon-light to the whole country.

**JEFFERSON ALD CALHOUN.**  
There was a marked difference in the manner in which the two effected their purposes. The one brought to bear in their aid the combined intellect of the whole country by private correspondence—infused the sublime truths of his political creed into the able men of the country, for he never undertook to speak.

The other wrote but little—and making no calculations as to the opinions of others, fearlessly announced the principles of his action, relying entirely upon his own exhausted resources and the mighty power of the truth he advocated.

The former had the advantage of acting his part in the early days of the republic, when the Constitution was fresh from the hands of its framers, before government had become set in any particular path. The latter began his contest after the channels of policy against which he struggled had been worn deep by an uninterrupted tide of legislation, for a quarter of a century.

Mr. Jefferson had the advantage of contending with open and avowed federalism. Mr. Calhoun struggled with federalism in disguise—assuming the cloak of Republicanism to cover a heart of consolidation.

The former asserted doctrines, while the voices of the framers of the Constitution were yet to be heard in the land, strengthening his policy—confirming his opinion. The latter upheld them when the very name of the author of their most celebrated exposition had been forgotten—when, as he disinterred them from the rubbish of the past, they were branded as the abstraction of his own brain.

Mr. Jefferson proclaimed them when there were but half a dozen banks, and no great organized American system of varied interests to array themselves against him.

Mr. Calhoun wrestled for their ascendancy with a thousand-leagued monied corporation, whose long and wary arms wound around the people and their government—binding both to their altars; and when the craving appetites of manufacturing capitalists and of local demands for internal improvements enlisted most public men in their support.

It is true, Mr. Jefferson had to contend with such men as Hamilton and Adams—but Mr. Calhoun was opposed at all points by such men as Clay and Webster, and at others by Jackson—men, who, in ability, power and influence were inferior to none that ever acted a part in American affairs.

In the days of Mr. Jefferson, Federalism openly attacked the constitutional liberty of the individual citizen—producing such intense popular indignation that the public ear was greedily opened to, and the public mind easily convinced by, the simple yet bold truths which promised an effectual remedy.

The march of aggression, in the times of Mr. Calhoun, was stealthy, though not less destructive—was directed against the States, and acting indirectly only upon individuals, was not calculated to arouse the public to the imminency of the danger.

**THE SOUTHERN PRESS.**  
Mr. Jefferson's task was but a lucid exposition of constitutional truths, the application of which to the administration was superseded by the contest into which the government was shortly after plunged with the beligerent powers of Europe.

Mr. Calhoun revived and practically applied them to the affairs of government, changing the course and character of Congressional legislation in the very face of the counter principles of one great party, and in opposition to the prejudices and errors of another.

Mr. Jefferson was a part of the age which gave birth to the Constitution—he was deeply imbued with its spirit and principles. Mr. Calhoun had to throw off the erroneous habits of thinking common to his time—to work through the precedents of a century's legislation—to discard venerable and most persuasive authority—to exercise an intellectual independence, rarely given to man, before he could bathe in the fountain head of constitutional liberty, and was himself free of the political impurities common to the statesmen of his age.

I repeat, then, that Mr. Calhoun may well contend with Mr. Jefferson the title to be considered "the Apostle of Republicanism."

His person and address were very striking. He was tall, slender, and of most distinguished and heroic bearing. He held his head erect, in most impressive majesty. His features were strong—his forehead low, but broad and angular—his cheek bones were prominent—his chin strong and massive, indicative of an iron energy. He had a wide mouth, with thin and compressed lips; while his eyes were large, piercing, and brilliant. His whole countenance breathed decision, firmness, and great mental activity.

His voice was clear, sonorous, and indicative of earnestness and power of purpose. His gesture was animated and appropriate, though rarely made. He stood erect, firm—his posture being natural, and in one sense full of severity. His whole person, indeed, was alive with repressed action, yet fixed and immovable as the premises from which he argued. To sum up all, the stern majesty of his erect attitude—the severe, yet highly expressive countenance—the flash of his brilliant eye—the quick, trumpet-like tones of his voice—the suppressed passion and energy of his whole being, mind and body—the lofty and elevated sentiments which welled up from his breast as from a perennial fountain—the deep conviction of the truth of every word he uttered—all combining to set before the hearer, in a style of deepest impressiveness, the most brilliant thoughts and the profoundest wisdom, rendered Mr. Calhoun the most effective orator that ever addressed the Senate. I say the most effective; and, in using so strong a term of eulogy, speak with reference to the fact that during the last fifteen years of which he was a member of the Senate, owing to his peculiar position in that body—as the guardian of the Constitution against party views, he was necessarily much oftener on the floor than any other senator; and never failed to command the most profound attention of that august body. The same remark cannot justly be made as to any other American orator similarly situated.

Many thousand years ago, in the classic days of Greece, a prisoner lay stretched upon the rack; and at the bidding of a noble looking old man, with bright eyes and blanched locks, a slave plied the torture. That old man was the painter, Appelles, and he was torturing an unhappy prisoner given to him for the purpose by Alexander, in order to catch the true expression of intense agony, that he might transfer it to the canvas on which he was painting Titan, chained to the rock, gnawed by vultures. A deep groan escaped the tortured wretch, in which his very soul cried out in agony. "Ye Gods!" exclaimed Appelles, dashing down his pencil in despair, "Would that I could paint that groan." But it was gone—fleeting as the air, leaving but the remembrance of its heartfelt power and truth upon the ear that heard it.

Even so do I despair of conveying to your minds' eye a correct picture of that intangible, yet impressive eloquence which enabled Mr. Calhoun, though always in a minority, to impress not only his views, but also his personal bearing—his action, so strongly upon all who heard him in any of his great efforts."

**Lord Brougham's Visit.**  
This has become a fixed fact now, and Punch favors his lordship with a letter of introduction to Brother Jonathan, from which the following is an extract:

You will, I know, for Jonathan is abounding in hospitality, with a heart as flowing and free as his Mississippi—you will, I know, give a magnificent welcome to Brougham. But, pray, understand this, it may save us a future war—we will not lose our Brougham. I know Henry's ardent, impulsive temperament. You will be giving him a public banquet; and there and then, after a gorgeous description of the mighty energies of your mighty country—after claiming Saxon brotherhood with all of you—he will insist—and I know the force, the subtlety of his eloquence too well, not to be aware that it causes you a struggle—a very severe struggle to refuse the favor—he will insist upon being immediately made an American citizen. But for the extraordinary astuteness (B. has been heard to call it "d-d cross astuteness") of Mr. Crenieux, our Brougham would at this moment have been a French citizen!—in danger, it may be, of the next presidency; and by the way—should you naturalize him, I wouldn't give yourself much chance of a re-election. You will, therefore, be on your guard. Our Henry must return to us; his genius is the property of the human race—but his citizenship is with England. Take any jewel out of our crown; take, if you will, our Koh-i-noor, our Mountain of Light, but not our bodily light of Brougham.

Of course, you will show your great Niagara; but I put it to you as a vital favor, do not let Henry attempt to jump the falls.

Should he insist upon it—which is not at all unlikely—lay the violence of friendly hands upon him, and let him be carried from the spot.

How you will enjoy Brougham after dinner; whilst the American women in the drawing-room will hang upon him, bright and thick as the stars of your spangled banner. There is no man tells a story with a greater fitness of humor—no man sings a song like him; by the way, when he is in full force of spirits, do—now, pray don't miss this—do ask him to sing *The Three Little Pigs*. You will never forget it; from that moment, *The Three Little Pigs* will become dear as your national e-gle. Moreover, set some of the women on him—if, which it is not at all unlikely, he do not volunteer it—to do the conjuring trick of *The Chensuts in Chancery*. It has had wonderful success with us during the present season; so much so that the Queen and her Prince invited Brougham to Windsor Castle to play the trick before themselves and children, although (but you, my dear Taylor, in your free and generous country, you have little idea of the malignity of party interest) although all notice of the visit and its object, was, it is supposed, by the influence of L—d J—n R—l, meanly excluded from the Court Circular.

Brougham will do you much good, and I earnestly hope that the sea voyage and American air will brace him up for the next half century. Such human gold with all its alloy rarely enriches the generations of men. By the way, I know Henry's philosophical curiosity—his thirst for knowledge; therefore do not let him too frequently test your gin-sling, your mint-julep, your cobblers, and all that variety of drinks it is a part of the glory of the American genius to offer to lips of a Bacchinal nature.

Brougham has promised me to present this to you in his cosmopolitan traveling dress. Isn't it significant, nay, epigrammatic? His coat, half the union-jack of England—half the tri-color of France. His waistcoat embroidered with the American eagle, and his trousers the American stripes!

Cherish, honor, love our Henry, and for your love to him, accept the increased admiration of yours ever,

PUNCH, 85 Fleet street.

**THE POSITION OF THE EUROPEAN MONEY MARKET.**  
(From the London Times, July 26.)  
The position and prospects of the money market were never more singular than at the present moment. Every thing is tending in directions to produce striking changes in the relations of capital; but in the apathetic trance resulting from our late exhaustion, they are scarcely noticed. With an increase in the quarter's revenue of £518,000 over the favorable returns of last year, an augmentation in the declared value of our exports of between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000, during the same period; a stock of bullion in the bank which has remained, with slight fluctuations, at a larger amount than was ever before abundant; and the prospect, thus far, of an abundant harvest, there are also a number of more exceptional circumstances, which furnish still greater indications that a state of affairs is approaching which must awaken the best energies of the country, and which, if wisely watched, may give an impulse to the spread of civilization such as has been witnessed at no former epoch. Each account from California not only confirms, but adds, to all previous anticipations of the growth of that territory, and of the success of those who have thronged to it, and the reflex action of these movements on other parts of the world are now beginning to manifest themselves with daily increasing force. In the Sandwich Islands, in Australia, along the whole coast of the Pacific from Valparaiso to Vancouver's Island, and even in China, the stir is distinctly felt, and the awakening life thus manifesting itself at the extremities of the commercial system, must soon be acknowledged most powerfully at its centre. Even if California were announced to-morrow to be a delusion, it would be years before the effects that have already been created by it would cease to operate; but the tidings received for a long time past have now convinced all persons that its riches have never been over estimated, and hence the inference is unavoidable that what has yet taken place is only the beginning of the changes to come. According to the recent accounts from New York, it is confidently believed that the gold received in the United States during the next six months will exceed the total of all that has yet arrived. The silver mines of South America, too, are yielding a largely increased supply; railroads are being constructed for their further development; quicksilver is likely to be furnished in unusual supplies, and improved methods of working are resulting from the application of capital derived from the profits of trade with San Francisco. Coupled with these facts, we have accounts of other gold regions in Bolivia, Venezuela, and South Australia. The less noticed but steady increase in the supply from Russia has likewise to be borne in mind; and, finally, the importation which is even now taking place from the substitution of paper and silver for the gold coinage in Holland, amounting, it is understood, to between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000.

Under all these circumstances, the rate of money in New England is about 1-3-4 per cent., and at New York, although they are now sending up large amounts of bullion by each steamer, it is also lower than it has ever been for any continuance, 3-1-2 or 4 per cent. being the highest rate that can be got for temporary loans. At the same time, two things have operated in England to prevent the glut of money being greater than it is. The remittances on account of the Russian loan of £5,000,000, and on the Danish loan of £800,000, the instalments on the first of these are now completed, and in the course of the next two months, such small amounts as may remain on account of the second will also be discharged. There will consequently, as far as we can see at present, be henceforth nothing to disturb the existing tendency towards accumulation.

Step by step, with this tendency, the rate of interest to be obtained by capitalists must decline. There is no over-speculation in trade to prevent it, and no quarter of the world where the exchanges are likely to turn against us. The only questions, therefore, that present themselves are, first, as to the point to which the value of money will descend without overcoming the present horror of all investments which involve risk; and secondly, in what quarter the vent will be found when the overflow of capital shall at last become irrepressible.

That the present state of affairs, in which investments that yield scarcely any return, but that require the exercise neither of thought nor faith, are preferred to anything else, will yet continue for a considerable period, seems certain. Railways, in the midst of all our prosperity, show no symptoms of revival, and the gloom which they create will spread a morbid distrust into the share holders shall have resolved to admit what every body recognizes—namely, there is no help for them but in a complete reorganization of their modes of management. From this, and other causes, there is reason to anticipate that the revival of confidence will not be sudden, and that, before it shall occur to such an extent as to lead to a decided reappearance of the spirit of adventure, the period may even be sufficient to enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to propose a reduction in the Government funds.

For the present, therefore, we can look for no striking deviation in the routine channels for the employment of money, and hence there will be plenty of time to watch the quarters to which it will ultimately rush. In the intermediate months, there may be a variety of small gambling movements in some of the low priced foreign stocks or shares, but nothing of a character that will not be limited and transitory. The old burns, in that respect, have become matter of history, and when the general impatience of one or one and a half per cent. as the rate of interest, shall have gained its full force, a new field will be required for its development. It will then be clear, that although the uses of capital had seemed to us to have narrowed to such a point as to render it almost valueless, such an idea was inconsistent with the onward course of affairs, that it was, in fact, merely the silly reaction from opposite delusions, and that although the opportunities for the employment of money were declining in one quarter, they were rising up with increased force in another. Among many new features, the growing wonders of the new world on the Pacific, will, at that date, be rightly interpreted, and it will, perhaps, be seen that while we have thought all safe modes of adventure utterly exhausted, private individuals have been making large fortunes by running steamers, by working coal, by facilitating the transit of emigrants, and merchandise, by testing new kinds of produce and means of cultivation, by building piers and docks, and villages that are capable of becoming cities, and by all other occupations that are opened up wherever a new population is suddenly attracted. It will also, most likely, be discovered that the gains thus achieved by quiet enterprise, might have been greatly increased by a liberal command of capital. A period of new hopes and of rapidly increasing intercourse will follow, and if it could be conjectured that past experience would then be listened to, the future might tell of nothing but still extended prosperity.

Meanwhile, although this would be too bright a view, and it is certain that just in proportion to the prosperity to be enjoyed will be the strength of the mania by which it will be abused and checked, there can be no doubt of the occurrence of a long interval before any thing like national folly in the way of speculation can again be witnessed; and there is also reason to hope that even when the eight or ten years at which the usual convulsions may be looked for shall have passed, the principles of monetary science will have become sufficiently diffused to cause the number of those who blindly rush upon their destruction against the loudest warning, to be much more limited than it was in 1847.

**HEALTH OF BALTIMORE.**—Notwithstanding so little has been done by the authorities to stay the progress of disease, yet so far, the city has been very healthy. There is a good deal of dysentery and other diseases of the bowels, which, in most cases, have been superinduced by incautiously eating unripe fruits or vegetables. Great care should be taken in diet, and no one should drink too freely of ice water when they are heated. Another thing, as the patient is attacked with the preliminary symptoms, send for a physician, as delays are sadly dangerous, and many have, no doubt, lost their lives by not having a physician in time.

**SICKNESS IN THE CITY.**—Considerable alarm was felt in our town Sunday and yesterday on account of three or four sudden deaths, which occurred from something resembling cholera. From all we can learn, these deaths were the result of imprudence in diet, and an omission to resort to medical aid. In two of the cases, the bowel complaint had been allowed to continue for five or six days before any medicine was taken, and in the other cases all kinds of crude vegetables and green fruits seem to have been the habitual regimen. That death should have ensued in these instances is not surprising. It is only strange that there have been so few deaths among us, considering the immense consumption of green corn, cucumbers, cherries, unripe apples and raw cabbage which our citizens have indulged in during the last three weeks.

Notwithstanding these powerful invitations to the dread scourge, we are happy to announce this morning that it has disappeared altogether.—*Illinois State Register.*

One of the most heartless displays of political feeling we ever heard of took place when Sir Robert Peel was on his death-bed. A wealthy farmer of Suffolk county caused a bell of the parish of St. Mary to ring a merry peal. In another place a landholder sent the clerk round with the news "that the farmer's enemy" was at the point of death.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**  
THE UNDERSIGNED, Administrator of the Estate of THOS. J. JOHNSON, deceased, hereby notifies the creditors of said estate that, in pursuance of an order of the honorable Orphans' Court, he will be in attendance at the Orphans' Court Room, on Sunday, the 24th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of paying all just claims against said estate.

THOS. J. JOHNSON, Administrator.  
Aug. 5.—43. (Union & Intelligence copy.)

**FERDINAND MOULTON,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.  
Will practice in the several courts in the District, and attend to the prosecution of claims against the Government.  
Office corner of E and 7th streets, opposite the Post Office.  
2nd fl.

**J. Knox Walker,**  
Attorney at Law and General Agent.  
OFFERS his services in his profession and as Agent for the Prosecution and Collection of Claims before Congress and the Departments, also for obtaining Patents.  
All business confided to him will be promptly attended to.  
117 fl.

**BARRY'S TRICOPHEREOUS.**  
DARKER, Agent for the above very superior HAIK WASH, received, this day, 12 gross. Wholesale and retail, at  
PARKER'S,  
Fancy Comb and Perfumery Store,  
Pennsylvania Av. near National Hotel.  
aug. 8.—31.

**FOR THE SPRINGS.**  
ADIES retiring to the springs or country, will find at PARKER'S, just opening, a fresh supply of Toilette Articles, such as very superior BAYRUM, COLOGNE, in bottles and on draught, EAU LUSTRAL, OR MARROW, DENTIFRICE, &c., COMB, HAIR, TOOTH, and NAIL BRUSHES, at  
PARKER'S,  
Fancy Comb and Perfumery Store,  
aug. 8.—31. Penn. Av. near National Hotel

**CARRIERS PIGEONS.**—We hear from France of astonishing results, obtained with carrier pigeons, by the Societies which in Belgium devote themselves to the production of this bird in perfection. They are trained so as to traverse the whole of France from one end to the other in less than a day; recently a number were sent to Pamplona in Spain, to be let loose and return by flight to Brussels. On the 10th ult. the Pigeon-Racing Society called the *Visible* of Brussels, let fly 63 pigeons from Lyons at 5 A. M. Prizes were given to the owners of the birds, which should quickest reach Brussels. The first prize was won by Mr. J. Vanhulst, whose pigeon arrived 31 minutes past 2 o'clock, P. M.; the second prize was won by a Pigeon, which came at 39 minutes past 2; the third at 20 minutes before 3. The distance from Lyons to Brussels by railroad is about six hundred miles, which the first pigeon flew in 71 hours.